A well-known magazine in January, 1901, the first issue of the twentieth cen-tury—published a long account of this last

Adventures of an Iron Brigade Man

well filled with sugar. A moment later I noticed a Confederate guard over the hogsheads, but we had drawn our rations sugar for that whole trip.

I have ridden many times, both before and since, on a freight and accommoda-tion train, but invariably such trains were long on freight and short on accommoda-tion. This was the only train of the kind. so far as my experience goes, where the accommodation was of the first order and superior to the freight. This, however, did not apply to all the passengers and the fact that it applied to our little party of three was all owing to the ability of the kid Cramer as a forager.

Our journey from Salisbury to Golds-

boro was long and tedious. The distance is not so great—somewhere from 100 to 150 miles, but we did not reach Goldsbor until the evening of the 27th day of February, during which time no rations of any description were furnished us and we lived on what we could get, so that the haversack of sugar proved a godsend to

23, our train broke down before night, near a little station called High Point, and after waiting until dusk for it to move on again, we three, who had sugar to spare, started out to find a restaurant and lodging house. In my experience with negro soldiers I had learned that sugar was an article of priceless value among the colored race, and we all knew that with or without sugar our best as well as our most numerous friends in North

purse_contained a legal tender anywhere among the colored people. We lived on the fat of the land during the whole trip and had sugar left when we reached

When we returned to the point on the railroad where we left our train the night before, lo and behold, the train was gone. Then we took a tie-pass and rode over the same road more rapidly than our train moved, for in about two hours we came up with it and climbed onto our flat again. O, the accommodation part of that train was perfect. Thus by slow stages we advanced toward our freedom, riding upon our train when we were not in search of food. We reached Greensboro that evening and again found hotel acdations with our colored friends. for which we drew our usual check.

The next morning our old commander, Maj. Griswold, put in an appearance among us, having established headquarters at Greensboro, where our fellow prisoners whom we had left at Charlotte had assembled before us and had been regularly paroled by the Major. Here we recaptured prisoners, were also regularly paroled, and from this point we all traveled together toward the sea. Here another train was made up from which the freight was eliminated and which carried over which control of the carried over which control of the carried over which carried over the carried over t ried our whole party of paroled prisoners. We left Greenshoro in the afternoon and passed through Raleigh about noon the next day. We made no stop in North Carolina's capital city, but rode right the thousands that we passed there were though, without feeding, toward Goldsboro. The road from Raleigh to Goldsboro seemed to be in a somewhat better spain. Hope beamed from the eyes and brightness that the somewhat better spain. Hope beamed from the eyes and brightness that the spain and the spain to be foreign to the spain. Hope beamed from the eyes and brightness that the spain state of repair, but there were many de-lays and breakdowns, thus affording the opportunity to gather supplies. We final-ly reached Goldsboro on the evening of Feb. 27, 1865.

SALISBURY DESCRIBED BY A CONFEDER-ATE.

After our recapture, and while we were waiting at the little station among the hills of North Carolina for a train to carry us back to Charleston, I fell in with a Conrate Lieutenant who entered freely into conversation and gave me some in-formation not written down in their ar-

chives by Southern historians.

This Lieutenant was a middle aged man, probably between 45 to 50 years old. He had been, as he informed me, on duty at Salisbury, in connection with the prison guards, ever since the stockade was established there. He also stated that the umn and saw no more of those ghastly sights which, during all the years that have followed, I have never been able to exclude from memory and from my vision. guards, ever since the stockade was estab-lished there. He also stated that the prisoners had all been paroled and the

prisoners had all been paron.

Stockade was then vacant and, therefore, he was on his way home—which was near-by—on a short leave of absence.

The statement which this Confederate Lieutenant made in this confidential conversation regarding the Salisbury stockade was as follows: "I reckon, sah, you officers received better treatment in Columbers received better treatment and treatment received better treatment and treatment received better treatment received better treatment receive

versation regarding the Salisbury stockade was as follows: "I reckon, sah, you officers received better treatment in Columbia than those poor fellows at Salisbury got; at least I hope you did. My God! sah, Salisbury was a horrible place; it was just awful, and no mistake.

"I would not believe that memocould be treated so inhumanly if I had not seen it myself, day after day and month after month, until the horrors of that stockade will haunt me to the day of my death. When the wah broke out, sah, I believed, as all Southerners did, that we were in the right, and that God would be on our side.

Danville, Va., after learning of the surrender of Lee's army, seeking safety and finding none. His bloody and inhuman policy, which had made this road the high-way of horrors that no pen can picture, in the last days of February when I passed over it, failed utterly to establish the despoism of slavery, which was the dream of his cruel and crafty ambition.

On the night of April 9 Davis and his party reached the same old North Carolina town of Greensboro, where we were paroled on Feb. 25, in their official car, where they remained for nearly a week. On the evening of April 15, Daas all Southerners did, that we were in the right, and that God would be on our side, but God Almighty never stood by such awful, brutal inhumanity as I have seen practiced at Sallisbury, and He never will.

No. sah, the Confederacy will never be established. A Government cannot he built tablished. A Government cannot he built of war, and Davis himself dictated the letter by wholesale nurder, and all Winter ter, written on that occasion by Lebuston. practiced at Salisbury, and He never will.

No. sah, the Confederacy will never be established. A Government cannot be built up by wholesale murder, and all Winterlong wholesale murder has been carried on at Salisbury by the Confederate Government. Those poor fellows have perished by thousands from cold and starvation, when we all know that No'th Carolina is abundance of food in the country to feed them. Now, the Government has paroled the prisoners and sent thousands of them on foot to Goldsboro to star e and die along the road, for the retnorties all

tury—published a long account of this last effort of the Davis party to escape justice, written by Stephen R. Malory, Davis's Secretary of the Navy, while imprisoned in Fort Lafayette after his capture. Mal-ory tells of the many hardships they en-dured and the terrible privations they suf-fered along that same road where stavved Union soldiers while prisoners of war died like flies and this magazine is ready and

"The Confederate authorities wanted then to die, and planned the march to accom

plish that purpose."

We who were better clothed and had

been better fed might have endured such a march ourselves, but to our starving and dying comrades we could offer no assist-

or encouragement might one utter to starv-

by the wayside, for the moment that his strength failed he knew for a certainty that the bitter end of his bitter captivity

was near. No man asked assistance of a comrade, for all knew that no one could

assist even a brother; so, when a man's strength failed, he crawled into the near-est nook and died without a murmur. No horrible tale of olden time when all

mankind were savages, that I ever read could equal the awful reality of that road

from Salisbury to Greenshore in Febru-ary, 1865. From Greensbore to Golds-bore we were ahead of the marching col-



"CRAMER DISCOVERED SOME SUGAE."

Another Mere negroes, so we hanted up a negro cabin.

When I asked the old auntie who met us at the cabin door if they could furnish three Lineum soldiers with supper, break fast and lodging and take pay in sugar, she replied: "De Lofd bless you, honey, is you-all Lineum soldiers? Comeright in and I'll get you some supper." So we received the best the house afforded—corn dodgers and bacon for supper, a chance to sleep on a shake-down on the cabin floor, and bacon and corn dodgers for breakfast—which was far ahead of sleeping under the stars, supperless.

We left the cabin at an early hour the next morning, paying for our accommodations with three teacupfuls of sugar, which was considered ample payment by our hostess, and thereafter, although a haversack of sugar was a large and cumbers on our journey before we came up with the first loit. As we proceeded their numbers increased, and all the next day until we reached any metal in the next day until we reached any mile and payment by surface accolated to sace and all the next day until we reached arong the received the intended to take the train for Wilmington, just before dark of the same day, we were directed to take the train for Wilmington, we which proved to be our last journey in the surface of the capic to take the train for Wilmington, we which proved to be our last journey in the surface of the capic to take the train for Wilmington. Then, we will know in the 21st, seven days before. Then, just before dark of the same day, we were directed to take the train for Wilmington. Then, in the same day, we were directed to take the train for Wilmington. The same purpor he same that the same day, we were directed to take the train for Wilmington. Then, and the same day, we were directed to take the train for Wilmington. Then, and the same day, we were directed to take the train for Wilmington. Then, and the same day, we were directed to take the train for Wilmington. Then, and the same day, we were directed to take the train for Wilmington. The had saw, we were t

them by scores and by hundreds, completely tired out, disabled, exhausted, fallen here and there by the wayside, in the fence-corners, under the trees, in every sheltered nook, dying and dead!

I pray God I may never travel such a ghastly road again. These men were but as walking skeletons when they started out on that journey of a hundred miles or more to Goldsboro, without food or shelter on the way, and there could be but one result—they died by hundreds if not by thousands along that horrid road, soil of North Carolina.

soil of North Carolina. (To be continued.)

A Patersburg Express Shell.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I was en gaged in surveying the fortifications at afternoon, when riding into town across the Pocahontas bridge, I witnessed tragic sequel to the history of one shells of the "Petersburg Express."

ance. We passed the most pitiful sight that mortal eyes ever beheld, in silence. What could we do? How could a man even speak to a comrade under such awful conditions? What word of hope, comfort. It was lying about in the center of the open space at the south end of the bridge, when three soldiers came along, and one or encouragement might one utter to starving and dying men on every hand for miles and miles along that dreary, ghastly track?

These boys left the stockade at Salisbury with bright hopes of home and the future, believing that they were able to march as of old. How cruel the disary were blown backwards, but did not appear pointment, how inhuman the method. All to have been severely injured. A Sur along that awful road, upon the faces of geon near by me remarked with indigna-

Confederate Monument to Gen. Grant.

Some Confederate veterans propose to erect in Richmond a monument to Gen U. S. Grant. They belonged to Co. C 77 members, of whom 16 survived the war. Ten of these were present at a recent Reunion, and subscribed \$16 as a basis for the fund. A dollar will be soli-cited for each dead or living member of the regiment. No reason is given for the movement other than admiration for Gen.

Tell Me Who Needs Help

No Money Is Wanted.

To aid a sick friend, will you tell me the book he needs? Will you simply write a postal card, if I will do this? I will mail the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may take it a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the drug-

gist myself. That month will show if the remedy can cure. If the sick one is then disappointed the test shall not cost him a penny. I have furnished my Restorative to hun

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 331, Rucine, Wis. Book No. 3 for Men. (sealed) Book No. 6 on Rheumatism Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one

PICKET SHOTS

Brigade Man

By CAPT. R. K. BEECHAM, 2d Wis.

COTHERITATION, 2d VIS.

The train that we bourded at Salislaw that we bourded at Salislaw that the salis of the salis of freight. My two counteds. Hill and
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in the battle. The men of my company pointed out to me the positions occupied pointed out to me the positions occupied by them, and told me how, when attacked by the Alabama Brigade, they fell back over Devil's Den and up the side of Little Round Top, loading and firing as they retreated, and, later, how they supported the artillery and helped to hold Round Top. While at Gettysburg I met some members while at Gettysburg I met some members of Co. E. 1st Regiment, also from Versian English Regiment, also from Versian English Regiment.

THE RETREAT TO FRANKLIN.

River. We fought all day and into the sight until we were ordered to fall back. My company, commanded by Capt. My company, commanded by Capt. Jonathan Birch, acted as rear guard from Duck River to Franklin, Tenn. We fought the rebels at Spring IIII, and drove them back, while the balance of the army was retreating. When we arrived at Franklin, Gen. Cox, commanding the Third Division, and, Capt. Birch, I am glad to see you.

I never expected to see this part of my yrmy again. I had sacrificed it to save the whole army. Of course, I have no way for knowing what orders my commanding officer received, but when, I noticed the inquiry in The National Tribune, I thought that I was a part of the command referred to. Capt. Birch, Is now practicing law at Greencastle, Ind. See the see that I was a part of the command referred to. Capt. Birch, Is now practicing law at Greencastle, Ind. See that the real seed to the honor of being Third Division, and the capt. The National Tribune, I thought that I was a part of the command referred to. Capt. Birch, Is now practicing law at Greencastle, Ind. See that I was a part of the command referred to. Capt. Birch, Is now practicing law at Greencastle, Ind. See that I was a part of the command referred to. Capt. Birch, Is now practicing law at Greencastle, Ind. See that the command referred to. Capt. Birch, Is now practicing law at Greencastle, Ind. See that I was a part of the command referred to. Capt. Birch, Is now practicing law at Greencastle, Ind. See that there was a colored boy, apparently eight years old, which was still serving as a second or third class boy when Comrade Collins was denoted boy, apparently eight years old, who was still serving as a second or third class boy when Comrade Collins was denoted boy, apparently eight years old, who was still serving as a second or third class boy when Comrade Collins was denoted by the ship's book, was "Tip March." His law to be the witter.

W. E. Stevens, Co. D. Sth Mo., and Order the command of the proposition and the collectio

miles on our journey before we came up with the first lot. As we proceeded ther numbers increased, and all that afternoon and all the next day until we reached freensboro, we found them and passed them by scores and by hundreds, complete by the wayside, in the fence-corners, under the trees, in every sheltered nook, dying and dead!

PETERSBURG ENPRESS.

Apropos to the discussion of the Peters, dadres, the first to give it the sobriquet. In this constant the sobriquet of the corner and advocating the building of an entirely ground? Was a strip of some expressing of an entirely ground and the next day until we reached them by scores and by hundreds, complete before we can be someway. This "neutral ground" was a strip of some expressing her views on the subject to the sobriquet. In this constant the two armies and occupied by neither, which here and there by the wayside, in the fence-corners, under the trees, in every sheltered nook, dying and dead!

PETERSBURG ENPRESS.

Apropos to the discussion of the Peters, the wife of a civil war veteran, Alfred Woodin, and wrote to The National Tribune of Nov. 20. Mrs. Woodin is the wife of a civil war veteran, Alfred Woodin, and wrote to The National Tribune of Nov. 20. Mrs. Woodin is the wife of a civil war veteran, Alfred Woodin, and wrote to The National Tribune of Nov. 20. Mrs. Woodin is the wife of a civil war veteran, Alfred Woodin, and wrote to The National Tribune of Nov. 20. Mrs. Woodin is the wife of a civil war veteran, Alfred Woodin, and wrote to The National Tribune of Nov. 20. Mrs. Woodin is the wife of a civil war veteran, Alfred Woodin, and wrote to The National Tribune of Nov. 20. Mrs. Woodin is the wife of a civil war veteran, Alfred Woodin, and wrote to The National Tribune of Nov. 20. Mrs. Woodin is the wife of a civil war veteran, Alfred Woodin, and wrote of The National Tribune of Nov. 20. Mrs. Woodin is the wife of a civil war veteran, Alfred Woodin, and wrote of Nov. 20. Mrs. Woodin, and wrote of Nov. 20. Nov. 24. The weekly veteran before a corner w have before me a letter from D. C. Cole-man, Colonel, 8th Mo., in reply to my let-ter of inquiry as to about the time that Gen. Smith was wounded? Col. Coleman says about 3 p. m."

WHO WAS THE BOY?

Comrade A. A. Jones, Co. B, 65th Ill., lelivered the dispatch at 6 p. m., took sup-per at Knoxville, and started on their return to Concord. Six miles out of Knoxville, while on the down grade, one of the party was thrown from the handcar and severely injured. He was placed on the car and taken about four miles toward Concord, where the party stopped at a farmhouse and the wounds of the injured man were dressed. The party ascertained that their host was a rebel, and that two of his sons from the rebel army were asleep in the house at the time. After re-maining in the house about an hour, the party again started for Concord. Comrade Jones would like to know the name of the injured boy.

Comrade John S. Hunter, of Cato, Ark., enlisted in the Regular Army in 1845, and was assigned to duty as drummer, being instructed by Drum-Major Moore. Later, he was assigned to Co. A. 2d U. S. Inf. He left Fort Hamilton, N. Y., 1848, going to California via Cape Horn. Gold had just been discovered, and at that time Sea. just been discovered, and at that time San Francisco was a "canvas city." He stayed in California until 1861, when he received a commission as Lieutenant in the 1st Cal. Volunteers. He resigned in 1862; went to St. Louis, Mo., and enlisted in 1862; went to St. Louis, Mo., and enlisted in the 3d Mo. Cav. This regiment, after three years' ser-vice, was consolidated with the 11th Mo. Cav., which regiment was mustered out at New Orleans, La., July 27, 1865. Comrade Hunter is now 77 years old.

A CORRECTION.

John L. Brady, Co. E, 1st Del., Medi-John L. Brady, Co. E, 18t Del., Medicine Lodge, Kan., writes: "I very much regret to notice that your 'Mergenthaler' failed to follow copy, and omitted to pick up and set in the words 'Second Brigade' immediately preceding 'those of 'Second Division,' etc., in my reply to Comrade Ladd, in The National Tribune of Nov. 6. As it now stands it shows an unwarranted assumption of army position which I have no right to claim, and consequently deem it my duty to correct the error at once, feeling assured that copy will be found to read 'Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps,' etc."

THE VIRGINIA BATTLEFIELDS.

I have furnished my Restorative to hundreds of thousands in that way, and 39 out of each 40 got well, and have paid for it.

It is a remarkable result that the formula of the G. A. R., visited the Virginia battlefields. for it.

It is a remarkable remedy that can stand a test like that, and I have spent a lifetime on it. It is the only remedy that strengthens the inside nerves—those nerves which alone operate the vital organs. There is positively no other way to make weak organs wefl.

My book will convince you. You will not wonder then why this offer is possible.

G. A. R., visited the Virginia battlefields, He writes that he was surprised that so little attention has been given these his toric spots, especially Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania Court House. He believes that an appropriation for the purchase and care of these battlefields should be made by Congress, and hopes that the matter will be brought up during the present session.

Iowa, writes that last Spring when Com-rade J. G. Williams was making arrangements for his own funeral the day before he died, he selected for his pall bearers comrades who had been in prison with him at Tyler, Tex., whom he said were close

GEN. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERTAIN.

IS HE THE YOUNGEST SOLDIER? Fillmore M. Brist, Postmaster at Ham-

of Co. F, 1st Regiment, also from Vermont, who pointed out their monument on Seminary Ridge."

conspicuous and heroic exhibition of bravery. I have nothing left I prize more highly than the fact that I was, and still am, the youngest soldier who entered the am, the youngest soldier who entered the ranks and did actual service more or less, THE RETREAT TO FRANKLIN.

In The National Tribune of Nov. 6, J. Fraise Richard, Historian, Army of the Ohio, Washington, D. C., made inquiry regarding a company posted on the crest of the hill guarding a road that entered the pike between Columbia and Spring Hill, to hold that position until personally relieved by Schofield. This was during the retreat from Columbia to Franklin, Tenn., the night of Nov. 29, 1864. Replying to this inquiry, Comrade Lewis T. Stover, Co. E, 63d Ind., South Bend, Ind. writes: "I was in the battle of Columbia and at Duck River. We fought all day and into the night until we were ordered to fall back.

best how to manage such things connected with the civil war, and we will read and

p. m., and that we met the enemy in force near the forest at foot hills. We repulsed them about 3 p. m., and in the engagement was wounded one of his most trusted officers, Gen. Giles A. Smith. I the destructive fire of the Petersburg Ex-

William Larter, 70th N. Y., Alameda, Cal., was in the hospital at Newark, N. J., recovering from wounds received at Williamsburg, when the New York draft riots 27. occurred. A one-armed Capt, Graham came to the hospital and asked for volun-Comrade A. A. Jones, Co. B. 65th 111., occurred. A statement of the control of th occurred. and nights, protecting property and supfrom any of his comrades of that service FIRST INTO VICKSBURG.

Referring to a statement in The Na tional Tribune in regard to Comrade Jacob Coons, 4th Minn., New Auburn, Minn., being the first to enter Vicksburg, Comrade W. H. Coltrin, Ainsworth, Neb., say: belonged to the 45th Ill., First Brigade, Third Division (Logan's), Seventeenth Corps, for it led the advance into Vicksburg, July 4, and its flag was the first led.

In reply to an inquiry from Henry R. Clift, Co. G, 111th N. Y., Middletown, Vt., Comrade John Harris, Co. A, 126th N. Y., Italy Hill, N. Y., states that Comrade Clift's regiment was in the Second Corps, commanded by Gen, Hancock, Third Division, commanded by Gen, Alexander Hayes, and Third Brigade, commanded by Col. Willard, 128th N. Y., who was killed July 2, at Gettysburg, then commanded by Col. Sherill, 126th N. Y., who was killed on July 3. Comrade Harris was in the same brigade with

HOMES FOR VETERANS' WIVES. Comrade E. J. Hicks, Co. I, 79th Ind., Dennard, Ark., writes that Mrs. Lizzie M. Goodin, of Portland, Ore., in The National Tribune of Nov. 20, expressed the views that he holds regarding help to ex-Confederate veterans. Comrade Hicks heliowes that hefore the ex-Confederate the wives of Union soldiers, such Homes to be situated near Soldiers' Homes, so that our comrades may be near their wives. With this end in view Comrade Hicks suggests that each pensioner suggests that each pensioner con-

VETERAN PREFERENCE A FAKE.

Money.

Money.

Money.

Having read of the success of some of your readers selling Dish-washers, I have tried the brought up during the present session.

WANTED PRISON COMRADES FOR HIS PALL BEARERS.

Confirming the statement in the speech by Comrade John McElroy that the survivors of the rebel prisons felt nearer to one another than any other class of veterans, Comrade B, F. Gordon, Eddyville, can do as well as men.

Money.

Having read of the success of some of your readers selling Dish-washers, I have tried the store health and establish a reserve nerve force which will successfully provide the statement at any time she signs of weakness, such as palpitatic fluttering or pain, or by shortness breath, Dr. Miles' Heart Cure should the heart at any time she signs of weakness, such as palpitatic fluttering or pain, or by shortness breath, Dr. Miles' Heart Cure should the heart at any time she signs of weakness, such as palpitatic fluttering or pain, or by shortness breath, Dr. Miles' Heart Cure should the heart at any time she signs of weakness, such as palpitatic fluttering or pain, or by shortness breath, Dr. Miles' Heart Cure should the heart at any time she signs of weakness, such as palpitatic fluttering or pain, or by shortness breath, Dr. Miles' Heart Cure should the heart at any time she signs of weakness, such as palpitatic fluttering or pain, or by shortness breath, Dr. Miles' Heart Cure should the heart at any time she signs of weakness, such as palpitatic fluttering or pain, or by shortness breath, Dr. Miles' Heart disease is curable. Send for fr Book on Diseases of the Heart at any time she signs of weakness, such as palpitatic fluttering or pain, or by shortness breath, Dr. Miles' Heart disease is curable. Send for fr Book on Diseases of the Heart at any time she signs of weakness, such as palpitatic fluttering or pain, or by shortness breath, Dr. Miles' Heart Cure should the heart at any time she signs of weakness, such as palpitatic fluttering or pain, or by shortness breath, Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

WHAT A SAMPLE BOTTLE OF SWAMP-ROOT DID

To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, will do for YOU, Every Reader of Washington National Tribune May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.



The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-ramous kidney and bladder emedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its

wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Weak and unhealthy kidners are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow. We often see a friend, a relative, or an acquaintance apparently well, but in a few days we may be grieved to learn of their severe illness, or sudden death, caused by that fatal type of kidney trouble—Bright's Disease.

The Effect of the Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root.

"Having heard that you could procure a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, free by mail, I wrote to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle, and it was promptly sent. I was so pleased after trying the sample bottle that I sent to the drug store and procured a supply. I have used Swamp-Root regularly for some time and consider it unsurpassed as a remedy for torpid liver, loss of appetite and general derangement of the digestive functions. I think my trouble was due to too close confinement to my business. I can recommend it highly for all liver and kidney complaints. I am not in the habit of endors in grid to the sample of the sample of what Swamp-Root has done for me."

Springfield Ohio Feb 21st 1945

Springfield, Ohio, Feb. 21st, 1901. EDITORIAL NOTE.—If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the wonderful discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone, You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives to the great curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Washington National

A CORRECTION. Mrs. Lizzie M. Woodin, of Portland.
Ore., writes to correct an error in The National Tribune of Nov. 20. Mrs. Woodin
to the view of Nov. 20. Mrs. Wooding the view of Nov. 20. M

James Burnette; Benjamin and John Adams; Robert and S. D. Cox; J. S. and J. J. Munday; William and B. J. Rich-ardson; William and John Rader; Henry and James Johnson; John and William Hill; P. B. and Henry Moore; John and William Clay Calvin; N. B. Wiatte; in ail,

I replied 'All right, General.' He ther tioned him, 'General, you will get in a cross-fire up there.' He answered: 'I guess not.' He then dismounted and conguess not.' tinued on foot. Very soon his orderly came back and said: "The General is shot!" Corp'l Robertson and myself then crawled up the hill and dragged his body out of range."

THE SULTANA DISASTER.

papers reported \$1,000,000 or more in the safe. Comrade Peck wishes to correspond with any comrade having knowledge of efforts to recover this money.

LaGrippe is a germ disease which makes a direct attack upon the nerves. When the fever runs high, the blood becomes thin and poor; it is filled with im-purities from the wasting tissues and used up cells; the nerve force is reduced to the lowest ebb and the heart is strained to its utmost capacity to maintain the circulation. The congestion of the minute blood ves-

sels which follows the onslaught of grip germs brings an acute aching throughout the body, chilliness and fever, cough and sore throat and a general sense of weakness. It is this intolerable aching of the body in general and the sudden loss of LaGrippe is a disease of the nerves.

Those persons with over worked or run down nerves will have excruciating pains believes that before the ex-Confederates are assisted. Homes should be built for the wives of University of Univer and brain fever or insanity. In nearly ev-ery case the heart action is affected, owing to the weakening of the heart muscles and the sudden withdrawal of the nerve force or vital power. Its weakened walls are dilated, its feverish valves are strained to the utmost capacity, it flutters, palpi-tates and skips beats. Pains shoot through P. L. Bahr, of Marion, Ind., writes that veteran preference is a grand fake in that region. Of 14 delivery routs out of Marion, Ind., only one soldier received an appointment. This seems to be the case

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